

(6)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
25 September 2003 (25.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 03/078958 A2**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **G01N**
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/US03/05222**
- (22) International Filing Date: 19 February 2003 (19.02.2003)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
60/358,340 19 February 2002 (19.02.2002) US
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:  
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **SLOT DISCHARGE NON-THERMAL PLASMA APPARATUS AND PROCESS FOR PROMOTING CHEMICAL REACTION**

(57) Abstract: A plasma reactor including a first dielectric having at least one slot defined therethrough, and a segmented electrode including a plurality of electrode segments, each electrode segment is disposed proximate an associated slot. Each electrode segment may be formed in different shapes, for example, a plate, bar, rim, or plug. The electrode segment may be hollow, solid, or made from a porous material. The reactor may include a second electrode and dielectric with the first and second dielectrics separated by a predetermined distance to form a channel therebetween into which the plasma exiting from the slots defined in the first dielectric is discharged. The fluid to be treated is passed through the channel and exposed to the plasma discharge. If the electrode segment is hollow or made of a porous material, then the fluid/gas to be treated may be fed into the slots defined in the first dielectric and exposed therein to the maximum plasma density. Thus, the fluid/gas to be treated may be exposed to the plasma discharge both in the slots as well as in the channel between the two dielectrics. The plasma reactor is more energy efficient than conventional devices and does not require a carrier gas to remain stable at atmospheric pressure. The plasma reactor has a wide range of application, such as the destruction of pollutants in a fluid, the generation of ozone, the pretreatment of air for modifying or improving combustion, and the destruction of various organic compounds, and surface cleaning of objects.

WO 03/078958 A2

**SLOT DISCHARGE  
NON-THERMAL PLASMA APPARATUS AND PROCESS FOR PROMOTING  
CHEMICAL REACTION**

**Cross-Reference to Related Applications**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/358,340, filed February 19, 2002, and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/738,923, filed December 15, 2000, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/171,198, filed December 15, 1999 and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/171,324, filed December 21, 1999, which are all hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Field of the Invention**

The present invention is directed to a system and method for generating plasma discharge and, in particular, to a slot discharge, non-thermal plasma process and apparatus the produces a higher volume of plasma.

**Description of Related Art**

A "plasma" is a partially ionized gas composed of ions, electrons, and neutral species. This state of matter is produced by relatively high temperatures or relatively strong electric fields either constant (DC) or time varying (e.g., RF or microwave) electromagnetic fields. A plasma discharge is produced when free electrons are energized by electric fields in a background of neutral atoms/molecules. These electrons cause electron atom/molecule collisions which transfer energy to the atoms/molecules and form a variety of species which may include photons, metastables, atomic excited states, free radicals, molecular fragments, monomers, electrons, and ions. The neutral gas becomes partially or fully ionized and is able to conduct currents. The plasma species are chemically active and/or can physically modify the surface of materials and may therefore serve to form new chemical compounds and/or modify existing compounds. Discharge plasmas can also produce useful amounts of optical radiation to be used for lighting. Numerous other uses for plasma discharge are available.

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,872,426; 6,005,349; and 6,147,452, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety, describe a glow plasma discharge device for stabilizing glow plasma discharges by suppressing the transition from glow-to-arc. A dielectric plate having an upper surface and a lower surface and a plurality of holes extending therethrough is positioned over a cathode plate and held in place by a collar. Each hole in the dielectric acts as a separate active current limiting micro-channel that prevents the overall current density from increasing above the threshold for the glow-to-arc transition. The use of capillaries in a cathode plate while successful in limiting the current in order to suppress the glow-to-arc transition also limits the amount of plasma produced. To increase the amount of plasma produced we need to increase the percentage of overall cathode area that the current limiting system occupies.

It is therefore desirable to develop a device that solves the aforementioned problem while generating a relatively large volume of non-thermal plasma.

**Summary of the Invention**

The present invention consists of a system for generating non-thermal plasma reactor system to facilitate chemical reactions. Chemical reactions are promoted by making use of the non-thermal plasma generated in a slot discharge non-thermal plasma reactor, which can operate under various pressure and temperature regimes including ambient pressure and temperature. The device uses a relatively large volume, high density, non-thermal plasma to promote chemical reaction upon whatever gas, fluid and/or solid surface is passed through the plasma (either passed through the slot or passed through the resulting plasma jet emitted from the slot). Several examples of the chemistry capable of being performed using the apparatus and method in accordance with the present invention include the destruction of pollutants in a fluid stream, the generation of ozone, the pretreatment of air for modifying or improving combustion, the destruction of various organic compounds, or as a source of light. Additionally, chemistry can be performed on the surface of dielectric or conductive materials by the dissociation and oxidation of their molecules. In the case of pure hydrocarbons complete molecular conversion will result in the formation of carbon dioxide and water, which can be released directly to the atmosphere without any harmful health consequences.

The reactor in accordance with the present invention is designed so that the gaseous and/or liquid stream containing chemical agents such as pollutants are exposed to the relatively high density plasma region where various processes such as oxidation, reduction, ion induced decomposition, or electron induced decomposition efficiently allow for chemical reactions to take place. The ability to vary the plasma characteristics allows for tailored chemical reactions to take place by using conditions that effectively initiates or promotes the desired chemical reaction without heating up the bulk gases.

A plasma reactor includes a first dielectric having at least one slot defined therethrough and a first electrode, preferably a segmented electrode including a plurality of electrode segments, wherein each electrode segment is

disposed proximate an associated slot. Each electrode segment may be formed in different shapes, for example, a plate, bar, rim, or plug. The electrode segment may be hollow, solid, or made from a porous material. The reactor may include a second electrode and dielectric with the first and second dielectrics separated by a predetermined distance to form a channel therebetween into which the plasma exiting from the slots defined in the first dielectric is discharged. The fluid to be treated is passed through the channel and exposed to the plasma discharge. If the electrode segment is hollow or made of a porous material, then the fluid/gas to be treated may be fed into the slots defined in the first dielectric and exposed therein to the maximum plasma density. Thus, the fluid/gas to be treated may be exposed to the plasma discharge both in the slots as well as in the channel between the two dielectrics. The plasma reactor is more energy efficient than conventional devices and does not require a carrier gas to remain stable at atmospheric pressure. The plasma reactor has a wide range of application, such as the destruction of pollutants in a fluid, the generation of ozone, the pretreatment of air for modifying or improving combustion, and the destruction of various organic compounds, and surface cleaning of objects.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawing**

The foregoing and other features of the present invention will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description and drawings of illustrative embodiments of the invention wherein like reference numbers refer to similar elements throughout the several views and in which:

Figure 1a is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of an exemplary single annular slot discharge plasma reactor system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 1b is a lateral cross-sectional view of the plasma reactor system of Figure 1a along line B-B;

Figure 1c is a top view of a single electrode segment and associated

slot in the plasma reactor system in Figure 1a;

Figure 1d is a lateral cross-sectional view of the arrangement of a single electrode segment and associated slot in the reactor system in Figure 1a;

Figure 1e is a lateral cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a single annular segmented electrode slot discharge plasma reactor system in accordance with the present invention with a hollow inner segmented electrode having a substantially uniform thickness and varied slot density in the first dielectric;

Figure 1f is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of yet another embodiment of a single annular segmented electrode slot discharge plasma reactor system in accordance with the present invention with a first dielectric having a non-uniform thickness and substantially uniform slot hole density;

Figure 2a is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of an exemplary embodiment of a system having two annular slot discharge plasma reactors in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2b is a lateral cross-sectional lateral view of an exemplary embodiment of a system having eight annular slot discharge plasma reactors in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a single rectangular shaped slot discharge plasma reactor system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 4 is a top view of the reactor of Figure 3;

Figure 5a is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary hollow rectangular plug electrode segment partially inserted into an associated slot defined in the first dielectric;

Figure 5b is a top view of the electrode segment of Figure 5a;

Figure 6a is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary solid rectangular plug electrode segment having a blunt edge partially inserted into an associated slot defined in the first dielectric;

Figure 6b is a top view of the electrode segment of Figure 6a;

Figure 7a is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary solid rectangular

plug electrode segment terminating in a razor edge partially inserted into an associated slot defined in the first dielectric;

Figure 7b is a top view of the electrode segment of Figure 7a;

Figure 8a is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary solid substantially flat rectangular bar electrode segment substantially flush with an associated slot defined in the first dielectric;

Figure 8b is a top view of the electrode segment of Figure 8a;

Figure 8c is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary solid T-shaped plug electrode segment a portion of which extends into an associated slot defined in the first dielectric;

Figure 8d is a top view of the electrode segment of Figure 8c;

Figure 8e is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary rectangular rim electrode segment substantially flush with disposed about the perimeter of an associated slot defined in the first dielectric;

Figure 8f is a top view of the electrode segment of Figure 8e;

Figure 9a is a cross-sectional view of an electrode segment associated with one slot of the first dielectric also having auxiliary slots defined therein for the injection of a reagent fluid;

Figure 9b is a top view of the embodiment of Figure 9a;

Figure 10a is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of an electrode segment associated with a central slot of a first dielectric having auxiliary slots in fluid communication with the central slot for the injection of a reagent fluid;

Figure 10b is a top view of the embodiment of Figure 10a;

Figure 11 is an exemplary surface cleaning system in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 12 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary air handler with a segmented electrode slot discharge plasma reactor in accordance with the present invention.

**Detailed Description of the Invention**

The slot discharge non-thermal plasma reactor in accordance with the present invention is designed so that a solid and/or a fluid (e.g., a liquid, vapor, gas, or any combination thereof) containing chemical agents, for example, an atomic element or a compound, is exposed to a relatively high density plasma in which various processes, such as oxidation, reduction, ion induced composition and/or electron induced composition, efficiently allow for chemical reactions to take place. By way of example, the chemical agents may be Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Combustion Air or Combustion Exhaust Gases. The ability to vary the energy density allows for tailored chemical reactions to take place by using enough energy to effectively initiate or promote desired chemical reactions without heating up the bulk gas.

By way of example, the present invention is shown and described with respect to the application of using the plasma reactor to purify or treat a contaminated fluid. It is, however, within the intended scope of the invention to use the device and method for other applications such as the treatment of fluids, vapors, gases, or any combination thereof. Furthermore, the inventive plasma reactor may be used for the treatment of solid or porous surfaces.

Longitudinal and lateral cross-sectional views of an exemplary single annular slot discharge plasma reactor system in accordance with the present invention are shown in Figures 1a and 1b, respectively. The annular slot discharge plasma reactor 100 in Figure 1a includes an inlet 150 for receiving the fluid to be treated and an outlet 105 through which the treated fluid is emitted from the reactor. A flow transition conduit 110 is disposed between the inlet 150 and a reaction chamber 155 to streamline the flow of fluid to be treated. That is, the flow transition conduit 110 distributes the fluid to be treated substantially uniformly prior to its introduction into the reaction chamber 155. Reaction chamber 155 includes a second dielectric 115 and a second electrode 120. The second electrode 120 is disposed circumferentially about at least a portion of the outer surface of the second dielectric 115 and extends in a longitudinal direction along at least a portion of the length of the reaction chamber 155. In a preferred embodiment, the



second electrode 120 is insulated and composed of a metallic or non-metallic conductor.

Within the reaction chamber 155 is an annular first dielectric 135 having a plurality of longitudinally arranged slots 146 defined radially outward therethrough. A "slot" is defined as an aperture or opening whose length is greater than its width and whose maximum length is limited only by the dimensions of the dielectric in which it is defined. For example, the slot may have a width of about 1/32 inch and about 16 inches in length (i.e., a ratio of length to width of 512:1) in the first dielectric plate. A one inch border may be retained between the end of the slot and the end of the dielectric plate. The slots may be arranged so that adjacent slots are separate from one another by about 1/8 inch. This example and its dimensions are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, the length to width ratio is at least approximately 10:1. Greater length to width ratios are possible even ratios larger in size by orders of magnitude such as at least approximately 100:1 or at least approximately 1000:1. In another embodiment, the length to width ratio is approximately 10:1 to approximately 100:1, 1000:1, or 10000:1 or approximately 100:1 to approximately 1000:1 or 10000:1. These are but a few examples, other length to width slot ratios are contemplated and within the intended scope of the invention.

In a capillary discharge plasma reactor the capillary dimensions are substantially equal to one another in the x-y plane defined as the lateral plane substantially transverse to the longitudinal or axial direction of the capillary. Thus, there is little, if any, difference in which radial direction the electron drifts as it travels down the capillary since the probability of quenching (colliding with a wall) prior to emerging from the capillary is substantially equivalent in both the x- and y-directions. In the case of a slot the length, e.g., the y-direction, is substantially greater than that of its width, e.g., the x-direction. Preferably, the length to width ratio of the slot is at least approximately 10 to 1. As a result of this substantially greater length to width ratio, the probability that an electron while drifting in a z-direction down the slot through the dielectric will collide or interact with the wall before

emerging from the slot is significantly reduced. This reduction in the probability of wall collisions means less quenching and thus a higher plasma density per unit area of slot cross-section as compared to plasma density per unit area of a capillary discharge configuration. Despite the decreased quenching the slot still adequately suppresses glow-to-arc transition.

In addition, regardless of the number of capillaries arranged in series one after the other packed together, the slot configuration in accordance with the present invention is able to generate a greater volume of high density plasma relative to that of the capillary discharge design. Thus, a significantly greater area and volume of high density plasma may be realized using the slot configuration in comparison to that of the capillary configuration described in the parent application (U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/738,923, filed December 15, 2000). As a result of the increased volume of high density plasma generated, a relatively large volume of fluid/gas to be treated may be exposed to the plasma. Moreover this slot configuration may be readily and inexpensively manufactured.

Referring to Figures 1a and 1b, a plasma is generated in a channel 125 defined between the first and second dielectrics 135, 115, respectively. Disposed centrally inward of the first dielectric 135 is a first electrode 140. In the preferred embodiment shown in Figure 1b, the first electrode 140 comprises a plurality of electrode segments each shaped as a substantially rectangular rim disposed proximate and in fluid communication with each associated slot 146 in the first dielectric. Other configurations of the electrode segments are described in detail later. Alternatively, a single first electrode such as an annular tube or plate may be used instead of a plurality of electrode segments. A power supply 130 is connected to the second electrode 120 and the first electrode 140 and a voltage difference is applied thereto. Throughout this description any conventional material may be used as a dielectric such as glass or ceramic. The first and second dielectrics may be the same or different materials.

Although shown in Figure 1a as a single annular cylinder, the second electrode 120 may alternatively be a segmented electrode comprising a

plurality of electrode segments (e.g., plurality of longitudinal or axially arranged electrode strips disposed proximate and in fluid communication with each associated slot 146). Alternatively, the second electrode 120 and second dielectric 115 may be eliminated altogether.

As previously mentioned, Figures 1a and 1b show each electrode segment 140 in the shape of a rectangular rim disposed about the perimeter of and in fluid communication with each associated slot 146 defined in the first dielectric 135. Enlarged top and cross-sectional views of a single rectangular rim shaped electrode segment 140 with a hollow opening are shown in Figures 1c and 1d, respectively. As shown in Figure 1d, the rectangular shaped electrode segment 140 is disposed in contact with the first dielectric 135. In an alternative embodiment. Alternatively, electrode segment 140 may be disposed above and separated from the first dielectric 135 by a predetermined distance, or a portion thereof may extend a predetermined depth into the slot 146 like a plug. If the first electrode 140 is hollow or porous, then the fluid to be treated may be passed through and exposed to the maximum plasma density generated in the slots 146 defined in the first dielectric 135 as well as in the plasma region between the two dielectrics 115, 135.

Plasma is generated in a channel 125 between the dielectrics 115, 135 and in the slots 146 defined in the first dielectric 135. The slots 146 defined in the first dielectric 135 can vary in diameter, preferably from a few microns to a few millimeters, and can also vary in density or spacing relative to one another. The density or spacing of the slots 146 may be varied, as desired, so as to generate a plasma discharge over a portion or the entire width of the reaction chamber 155. In addition, the width of the slots 146 may be selected so as to obtain a desired slot plasma action.

In operation, fluid to be treated is received at the inlet 150 and passed through the transition conduit 110 into the channel 125 of the reaction chamber 155. If the electrode segments 140 are hollow (or porous) and substantially aligned with the slots 146, as shown in Figure 1d, then a reagent fluid may be injected into the slots 146. A slot plasma discharge is

created in the slots 146 and the channel 125 upon the application of a voltage differential generated from the power supply 130 applied to the first and second electrodes 140, 120, respectively. The plasma discharge produces chemical reactions that destroy the contaminants in the fluid to be treated. Accordingly, treatment of the contaminated fluid by exposure to the plasma may occur in the slots 146 and/or the channel 125. The plasma generated in the slots 146 and channel 125 promotes chemical reactions that facilitate processes such as the destruction of contaminants.

Figures 1e and 1f show exemplary alternative embodiments of a single annular slot discharge plasma reactor in accordance with the present invention. Despite their overall similar configuration, the embodiments shown in Figures 1e and 1f differ with respect to the first dielectric 135 and first electrode 140. Specifically, the first electrode 140 in Figure 1e has a substantially uniform cross-section (thickness) defined in the first dielectric 170 along the longitudinal length of the reaction chamber. However, the density (spacing) of the slots defined in the first dielectric 135 and/or the width of the slots themselves is varied along the longitudinal length of the reaction chamber to achieve substantially uniform flow therein or to tailor the chemical reactions along the longitudinal length. In contrast, Figure 1f shows the inner segmented electrode 140 having a non-uniform cross-section (thickness) defined in the first dielectric along the longitudinal length of the reaction chamber while the density of the slots is substantially uniform. During operation of either embodiment shown in Figures 1e and 1f, the fluid to be treated enters the inlet 160 and passes into the hollow inner U-shaped first electrode 140 closed off at end 185. Once within the hollow inner portion of the first electrode 140, the fluid to be treated passes through openings in the first electrode and then into the slots defined in the first dielectric 135. Furthermore, the fluid to be treated passes through and is exposed to the plasma generated in the channel 135 defined between the first and second dielectrics 135, 115, respectively.

Multiple annular reactors may be combined in a single system. By way of example, Figure 2a is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a system

having two annular reactors, while Figure 2b shows a lateral cross-sectional view of a system having eight reactors 210 enclosed in a common housing 205. The space in the housing 205 between the reactors 210 is preferably filled with a dielectric material 215 to ensure that all of the fluid to be treated passes through the plasma region 155 of a reactor 210. The system may be designed to include any number of reactors to be arranged, as desired, within the housing. This embodiment is particularly suited for relatively large flow rates of fluid to be treated wherein a relatively large reactor system is desirable. By way of example, each reaction chamber shown in Figures 2a and 2b may be configured similar to that shown and described with respect to Figure 1a-1f.

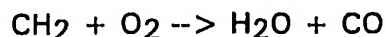
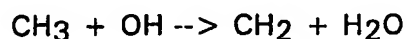
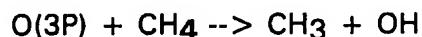
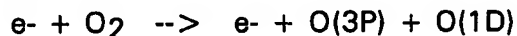
Instead of the reactor having an annular or tubular shape as shown and described in the embodiments thus far, the reactor may have a rectangular shape as shown in Figures 3 and 4. The dimensions, e.g., the length, width and gap length, of the reactor 300 may be modified, as desired, to accommodate specific applications. Reactor 300 has an inlet 350 connected to the reaction chamber by a transition conduit 310, as in the foregoing embodiments. The reaction chamber itself includes a second conductive electrode 340, preferably extending substantially the full width and length of the reaction chamber. Conductive electrode 340 is embedded in a second dielectric plate 315. A first dielectric 330 having slots therein (not shown) is in direct contact with a first electrode 325 comprising a plurality of electrode segments. By way of example, each electrode segment is a rectangular shaped rim disposed about the perimeter of each slot, as shown in Figures 1c and 1d. A hollow tube 335 is connected to the segmented electrode 325 that may be used as a conduit through which a supply of reagent gases may be fed to improve the stability or optimize chemical reactions in the plasma. Chemical reactions take place in a plasma region that includes the slots defined in the first dielectric 330 as well as the area between the two dielectrics 315, 330. The treated fluid is discharged from the transition conduit 310' and through the outlet 305. The outside housing 360 of the reactor 300 is preferably made of a dielectric material.

Multiple rectangular plate reactors such as the one shown in Figures 3 and 4 may be combined together in a single housing. Similar to that in Figure 2b, the space within the housing between the reactors would preferably be filled with a dielectric material to ensure that all of the fluid to be treated is channeled through the plasma region of one of the reactors. This embodiment using multiple reactors is particularly well suited for applications in which a relatively large flow rate of contaminated gas is to be treated and a relatively large combined reactor system is desirable.

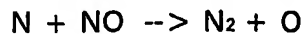
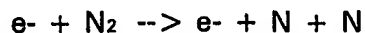
In the embodiments shown in Figures 1-4, the dimensions of the reaction chamber may be selected as desired such that the residence time of the contaminants within the plasma regions is sufficient to ensure destruction of the contaminant to the desired level, for example, destruction of the contaminants down to the molecular level.

Below are four exemplary reaction mechanisms that play an important role in plasma enhanced chemistry. Common to all mechanisms are electron impact dissociation and ionization to form reactive radicals. The four reaction mechanisms are summarized in the examples below:

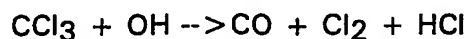
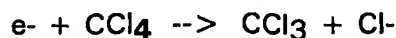
(1) oxidation: e.g. conversion of CH<sub>4</sub> to CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O



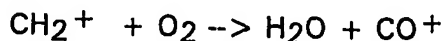
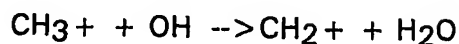
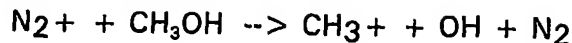
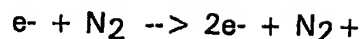
(2) reduction: e.g. reduction of NO into N<sub>2</sub> + O



(3) electron induced decomposition: e.g. dissociative electron attachment to CCl<sub>4</sub>



(4) ion induced decomposition: e.g. decomposition of methanol



In the foregoing embodiments the electrode segments comprising the first electrode have been shown and described as a rectangular shaped rim with a hollow opening disposed about the perimeter of each slot. However, the present invention contemplates that the electrode segments may be configured in many different ways. Figures 5-8 show the configuration of a single electrode segment and an associated slot in the first dielectric. Although only a single slot and associated electrode segment is shown, the same electrode segment structure and arrangement may be used for a plasma reactor having multiple slots. Figure 5a is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of a rectangular shaped rim electrode segment 520 having a T-shaped cross-section with a portion thereof inserted partially into a respective slot 510 defined in a first dielectric 505. Shoulder components 525 insure that the electrode is inserted substantially uniformly and securely in the slot 510, however the shoulder regions 525 are not essential as described later. In an alternative embodiment, rectangular shaped rim electrode segment 520 may be disposed above, substantially flush with the dielectric, or extend any desired depth into the slot 510. Since rectangular shaped rim electrode segment is open or hollow in the center a reagent fluid and/or the fluid to be treated may be passed through the opening of the electrode segment itself and into the slots of the first dielectric. Under such conditions, treatment of the fluid by exposure to the plasma may occur in the slot and/or the channel between the first and second dielectrics.

Figures 6a and 6b show a cross-sectional view and a top view, respectively, of a solid rectangular bar segmented electrode 610 having a blunt end inserted partially into a slot 600 defined in a first dielectric 605. In an alternative embodiment, the electrode segment 610 may be disposed

above, substantially flush with, or inserted to any desired depth into the slot 600. The rectangular bar electrode segment 610 may be solid or porous. If a porous electrode 610 is used, the fluid to be treated may be passed directly through the electrode segment thereby optimizing exposure to the plasma discharge that occurs within the slot. Since the fluid to be treated when passed through the electrode segment may be treated by the plasma discharge created in the slot 600 itself, in this case, the second electrode and second dielectric may be eliminated altogether. Another advantage to using a porous electrode 610 is that it also serves as a conduit for the supply of a reagent gas to improve the stability, optimize the chemical reactions with the plasma, or perform chemical reactions within the plasma.

In Figures 6a and 6b the solid rectangular bar electrode segment has a blunt (e.g., substantially flat, rounded, concave or convex) end protruding into the slot, whereas in an alternative embodiment shown in Figure 7a and 7b the electrode segment 700 terminates in a razor edge. The exemplary electrode segment shown in both embodiments has a rectangular shape upper component, however, any desired shape may be used. Similarly, the shape and/or dimensions of the slot 600, 710 need not correspond to that of the electrode segment 610, 700, respectively, but instead can be any shape, length, or angle of direction through the dielectric. Figures 6b and 7b are top views of the electrode segment and dielectric of Figures 6a, 7a, respectively. It is clear from the top views in Figures 6b, 7b that the width of the electrode segment 610, 700 is substantially equal to the width of the slot 600, 710. The electrode segment and its respective slot, however, need not be substantially equal in diameter. In addition, the thickness of the first dielectric need not be substantially uniform and can vary over the length of the reactor. The slots are used to sustain plasma discharge and may also be used to introduce into the plasma region reagent gases to further stabilize the discharge, or deliver reactants to the origin of the plasma for the purpose of performing chemistry.

Figures 8a-8f show still other embodiments of the configuration of the segmented electrode. In particular, Figures 8a and 8b show a cross-sectional



view and a top view, respectively, of a solid plate electrode segment 800 disposed over the slot 810 so as to be substantially flush and in contact with the first dielectric 805. Alternatively, as shown in Figures 8c and 8d, the electrode segment may be in a T-shaped solid plug that extends partially into the slot 810. It is also within the intended scope of the invention to use a rectangular shape rim electrode segment 820 having an opening 811 defined therein to form a rectangular ring or washer, as shown in Figures 8e and 8f. The opening 811, in the embodiment shown in Figures 8e and 8f, being substantially aligned with the slot 810 defined in the first dielectric 805.

Different configurations for the electrode segment and its associated slot may be used based on any one or more of the following conditions: i) whether the electrode segment is solid, hollow, or porous; ii) the outer and/or inner shape of the electrode segment; iii) the dimensions of the electrode segment; and iv) whether the electrode segment is disposed above, substantially flush with the dielectric, or inserted at a predetermined depth into the slot.

The portion of the reaction chamber shown in Figure 1d includes a second dielectric 115, whereas the second dielectric has been omitted, for convenience, in the embodiments shown in Figures 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8a-8f. Any of these configurations in which the segmented electrode is hollow or made of a porous material may be implemented with or without a second dielectric and second electrode, as shown in Figure 1d.

It is also within the intended scope of the invention to define auxiliary channels of any shape, dimension, or angle of direction in the first dielectric that do not have an associated electrode segment. Figure 9a and 9b show a cross-sectional view and a top view, respectively, of an exemplary solid rectangular bar electrode terminating in a razor edge that is partially inserted into a slot 910. Auxiliary channels 915 are defined in the dielectric 905 substantially parallel to the slot 910 into which the electrode segment 900 has been inserted. Reagent fluids/gases may be introduced into the auxiliary channels 915 to stabilize the plasma discharge or deliver reactants to the plasma for improving the chemical reactions. The auxiliary channels 915 may

be defined in the dielectric at any desired angle. Figures 10a and 10b show two auxiliary channels 1015 defined in the dielectric 1005 so as to be in fluid communication with the slot 1010 having an associated solid rectangular bar electrode segment 1000.

Each of the aforementioned segmented electrode configurations have been shown and described by way of example. The features of each embodiment may be modified or combined with those of other embodiments as desired. The invention is not to be limited to the particular shape, dimension, number, or orientation of the electrodes or slots shown by way of example in the figures.

The aforementioned embodiments have been described with reference to the treatment or purification of a contaminated fluid. Another application for the use of the plasma reactor in accordance with the present invention is for treating or cleaning a solid or porous surface. Figure 11 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary surface cleaning system in accordance with the present invention. System 1100 includes a reactor 1125 including a first dielectric perforated with slots and the associated segmented electrode together denoted by reference element 1105. The segmented electrode and dielectric plate may be configured in accordance with any of the embodiments described above. Plasma is generated in the slots and discharged therefrom in the form of plasma jets 1110. An object is positioned so that the surface of the object to be cleaned is exposed to the plasma jets 1110. In the embodiment shown in Figure 11, the object 1115 to be cleaned is positioned between two dielectrics 1105, 1120. Alternatively, the second dielectric 1120 may be eliminated, as described above.

In yet another application, the slot discharge plasma system in accordance with the present invention may be used to purify gases. Figure 12 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary air handler with a slot discharge plasma device for cleaning contaminated gases. The air to be purified is received in the inlet 1200, mixes with air from a return inlet 1210, and then passes through a segmented electrode slot discharge plasma air cleaning device 1220 before exiting the system. The plasma air cleaning device

1220 includes a plurality of segmented electrodes and opposing perforated dielectric plates arranged substantially parallel to one another. Plasma regions are formed between the segmented electrode and opposing dielectric plates. In the exemplary embodiment shown in Figure 12 the slot discharge plasma air cleaning device 1220 is arranged after the supply air and mixing air are combined. The reactor system could alternatively be designed so that the slot discharge plasma air cleaning device 1220 is arranged at any one location or at multiple locations within the system.

The slot discharge, non-thermal plasma reactors in accordance with the present invention can be used to perform a variety of chemical reactions by exposing a fluid or surface containing the desired reactants to the high density plasma region where various processes such as oxidation, reduction, ion induced decomposition, or electron induced decomposition efficiently allow for chemical reactions to take place. The fluid to be treated may be fed either through the channel between the two dielectrics (transversely to the flow of the plasma discharged from the slots defined in the dielectric) and/or through the slots themselves (the point of origin of the plasma). Examples of reactions include: chemistry on various organic compounds such as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) either single compounds or mixtures thereof; semi-volatile organic compounds, Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), Oxides of Sulfur (SO<sub>x</sub>), high toxic organics, and any other organic compound that can be in the form of vapors or aerosols. In addition, the reactor can be used to pretreat combustion air to inhibit formation of NO<sub>x</sub> and increase fuel efficiency. Additional uses of the plasma includes the generation of ozone and ultraviolet light, and treatment of contaminated surfaces.

All references, publications, patents, and pending applications referred to herein are each incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Thus, while there have been shown, described, and pointed out fundamental novel features of the invention as applied to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the devices illustrated, and in their operation, may be made by those skilled in the art without

departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, it is expressly intended that all combinations of those elements and/or steps which perform substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve the same results are within the scope of the invention. Substitutions of elements from one described embodiment to another are also fully intended and contemplated. It is also to be understood that the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale, but that they are merely conceptual in nature. It is the intention, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the claims appended hereto.

## **Claims**

### **What is claimed is:**

1. A plasma reactor comprising:
  - a first dielectric having at least one slot defined therethrough, wherein the slot has a length greater than its width; and
  - a first electrode disposed proximate and in fluid communication with the at least one slot.
2. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first electrode is a segmented electrode including a plurality of electrode segments, each electrode segment disposed proximate and in fluid communication with an associated slot.
3. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is shaped as a rectangular shaped bar.
4. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 3, wherein the bar terminates in a blunt end oriented proximate the associated slot.
5. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 3, wherein the bar terminates in a razor edge oriented proximate the associated slot.
6. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is shaped as a rectangular shaped rim having a rectangular shape opening defined therethrough.
7. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is a substantially flat rectangular plate.

8. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 7, wherein the plate is solid.
9. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 7, wherein the plate is porous.
10. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one electrode segment is porous.
11. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one electrode segment is hollow.
12. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is disposed proximate and separated a predetermined distance from the first dielectric.
13. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is disposed substantially flush and in contact with the first dielectric.
14. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is partially inserted into the associated slot.
15. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein at least one of the electrode segments is fully inserted into the associated slot.
16. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, further comprising:
  - a second electrode; and
  - a second dielectric proximate the second electrode, the first and second dielectrics being separated by a predetermined distance to form a channel therebetween.

17. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 16, wherein the second electrode is a plate.
18. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 16, wherein the second electrode is a segmented electrode including a plurality of electrode segments.
19. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first dielectric has a plurality of slots defined therethrough, the slots being arranged so that spacing between adjacent slots is substantially equal.
20. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first dielectric has a plurality of slots defined therethrough, the slots being arranged so that spacing between adjacent slots is not equal.
21. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein the segmented electrode has a substantially uniform thickness.
22. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 2, wherein the segmented electrode has a non-uniform thickness.
23. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first dielectric has an auxiliary channel defined therethrough.
24. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first dielectric has an auxiliary channel defined therein and in fluid communication with the slot.
25. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the first electrode is a plate.
26. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the slot has a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to approximately 10:1.

27. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the slot has a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to approximately 100:1.
28. The plasma reactor in accordance with claim 1, wherein the slot serves as a current choke suppressing glow-to-arc discharge at atmospheric pressure regardless of the presence of a carrier gas.
29. Method of treating a fluid in a plasma reactor including a first dielectric having at least one slot defined therethrough, and a first electrode, said method comprising the steps of:
- passing the fluid to be treated through the at least one slot, wherein the slot has a length greater than its width; and
  - exposing in the slot the fluid to be treated to plasma discharge prior to exiting from the slot.
30. The method in accordance with claim 29, wherein the first electrode is a segmented electrode including a plurality of electrode segments, each electrode segment disposed proximate and in fluid communication with an associated slot.
31. The method in accordance with claim 30, wherein said passing step comprises passing the fluid to be treated through at least one electrode segment and associated slot.
32. The method in accordance with claim 30, wherein the electrode segment is hollow.
33. The method in accordance with claim 30, wherein the electrode segment is made of a porous material.



34. The method in accordance with claim 29, further comprising the steps of:

passing the fluid to be treated through a channel defined between the first dielectric and a second dielectric; and

exposing in the channel the fluid to be treated to plasma discharged from the slot.

35. The method in accordance with claim 34, wherein said exposing step further comprises suppressing a glow-to-arc discharge at atmospheric pressure regardless of the presence of a carrier gas.

36. The method in accordance with claim 29, wherein the slot has a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to approximately 10:1.

37. The method in accordance with claim 29, wherein the slot has a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to approximately 100:1.

38. Method of treating a fluid in a plasma reactor including a first dielectric having at least one slot defined therethrough and a first electrode, the slot having a length greater than its width, said method comprising the steps of:

passing the fluid to be treated through a channel defined between the first dielectric and a second dielectric; and

exposing in the channel the fluid to be treated to plasma discharged from the slot.

39. The method in accordance with claim 38, wherein said exposing step further comprises suppressing a glow-to-arc discharge at atmospheric pressure regardless of the presence of a carrier gas.

40. The method in accordance with claim 38, wherein the slot has a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to approximately 10:1.

41. The method in accordance with claim 38, wherein the slot has a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to approximately 100:1.

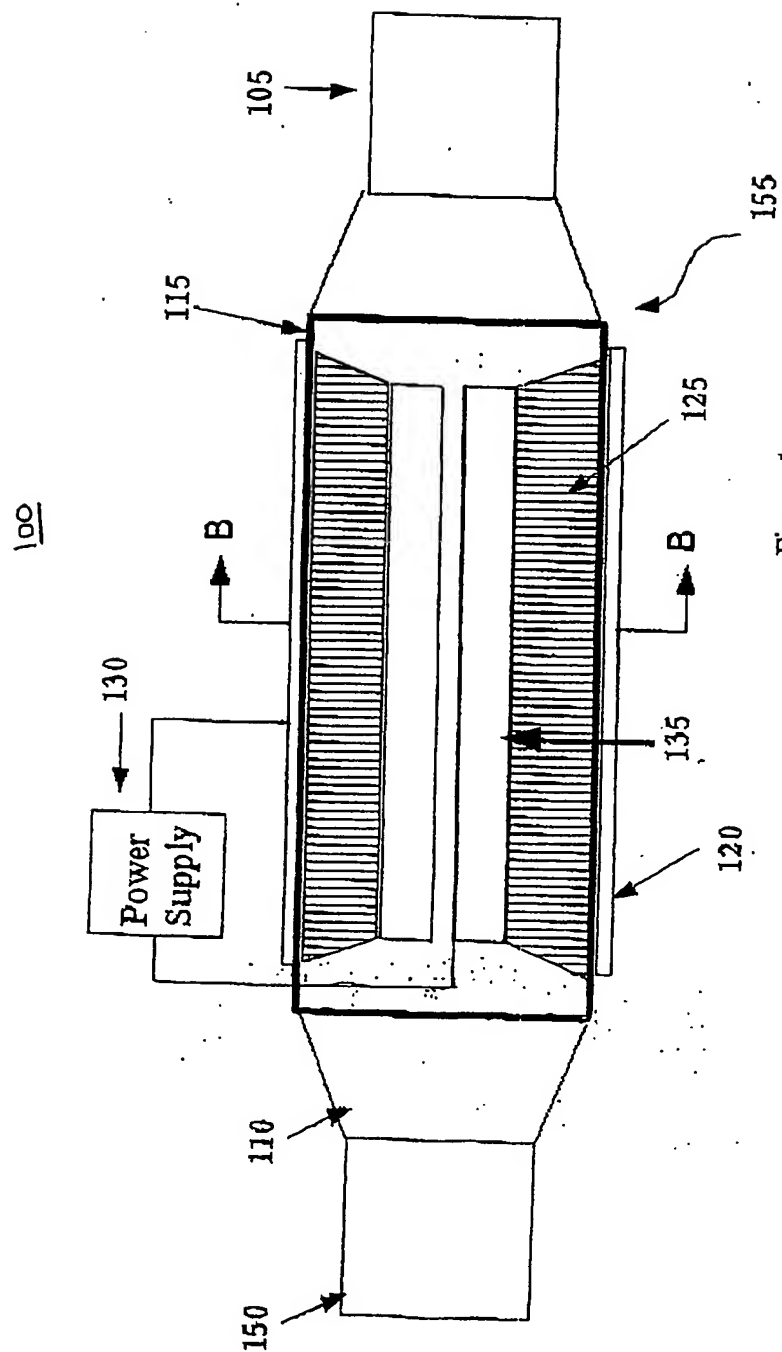


Figure 1a

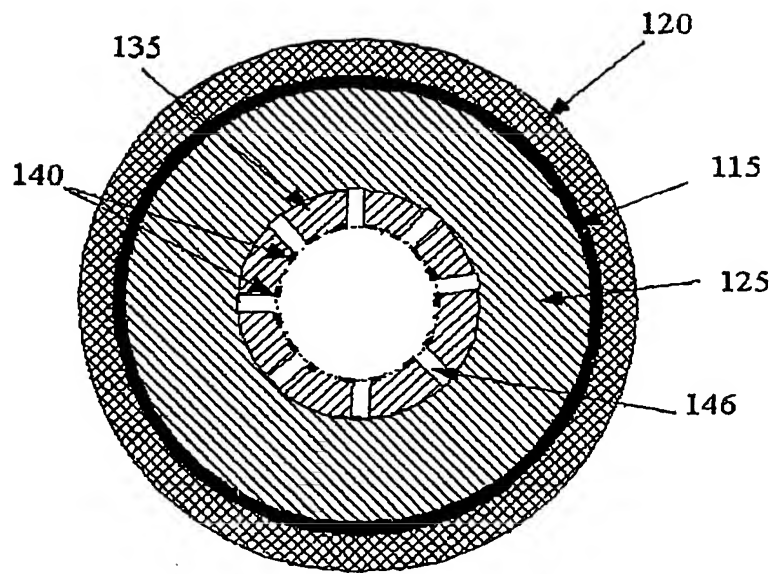
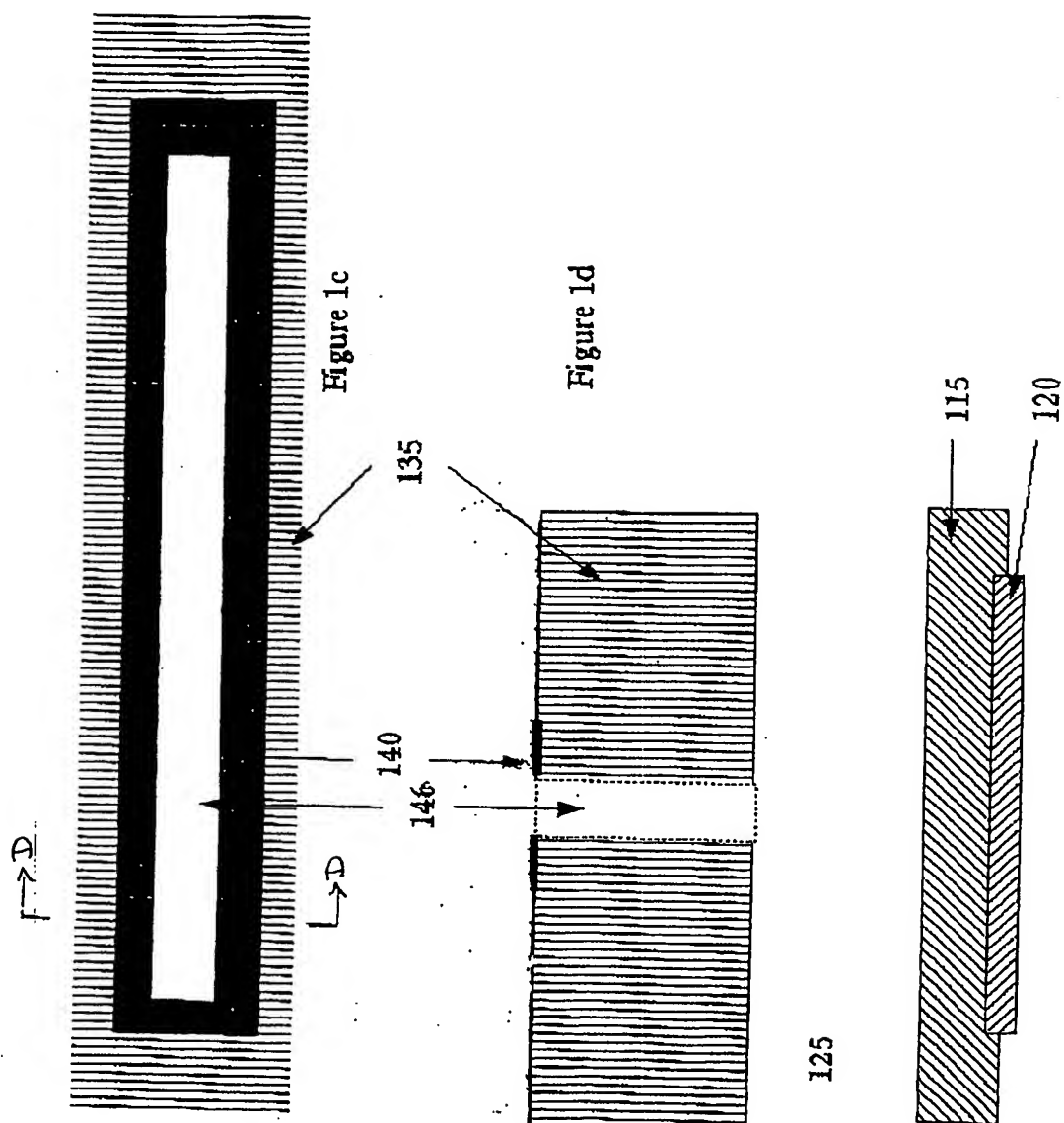
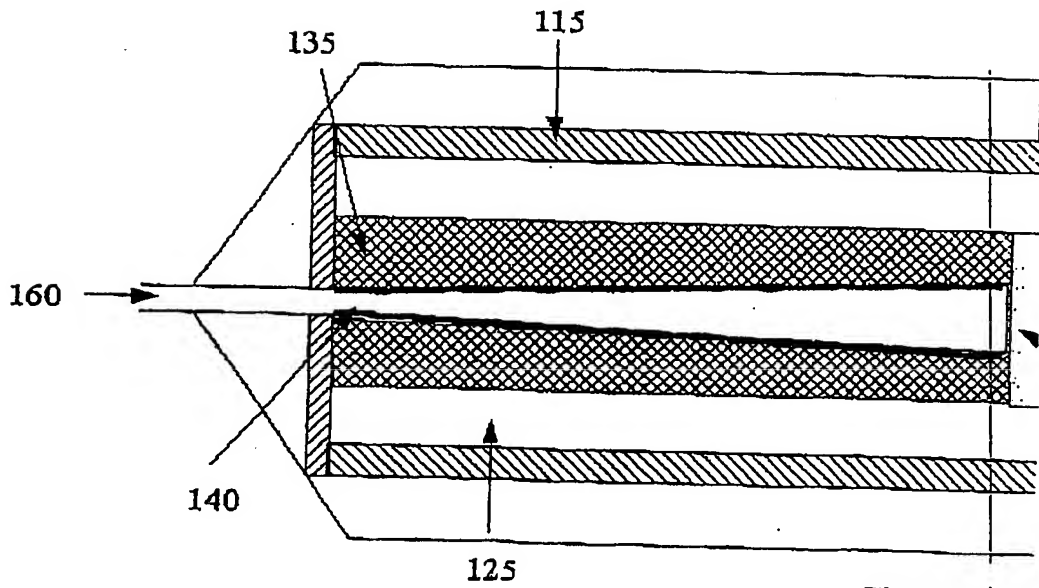
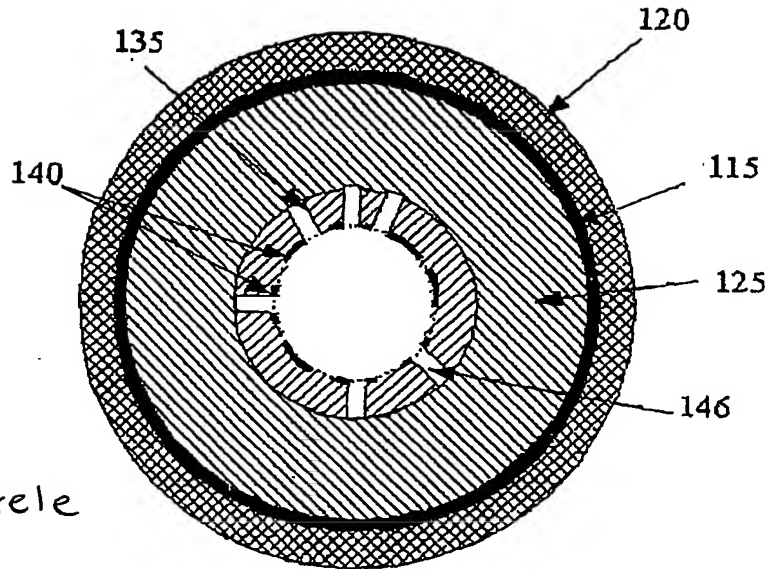


Figure 1b





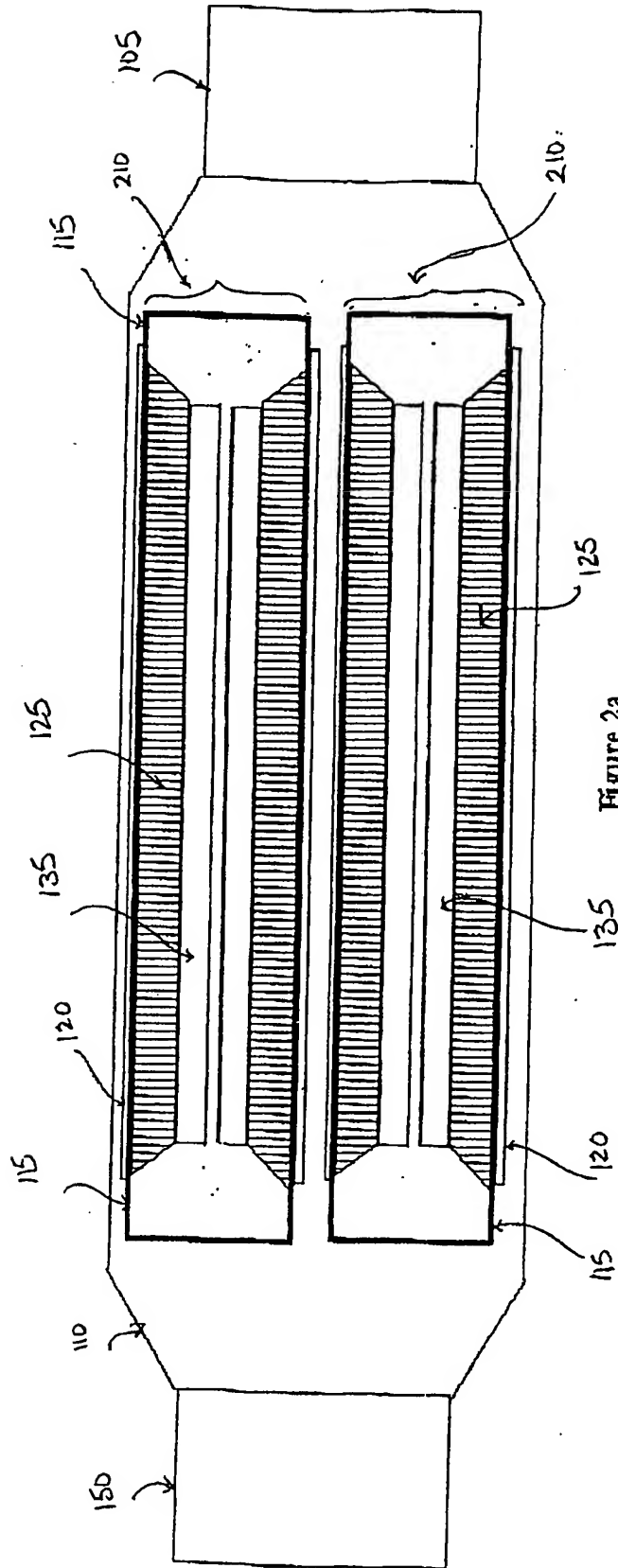
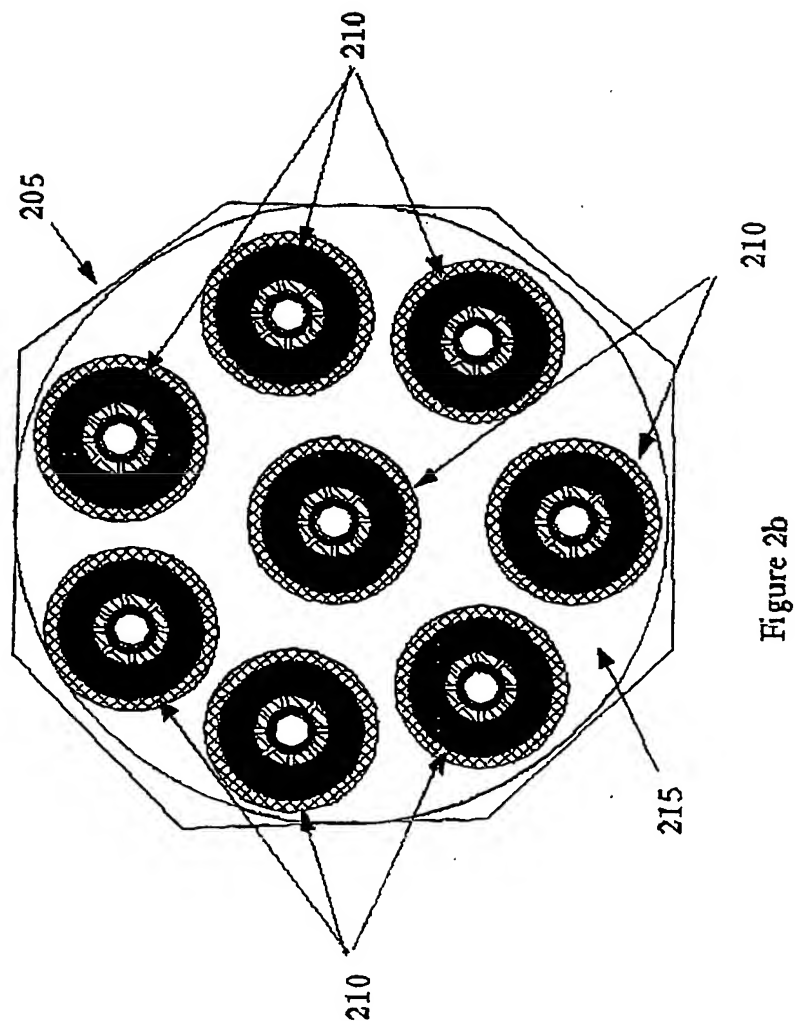
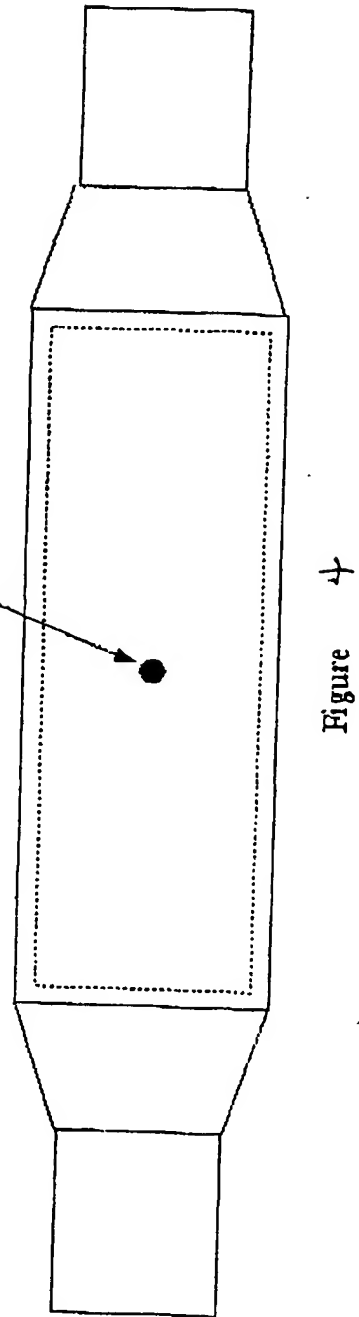
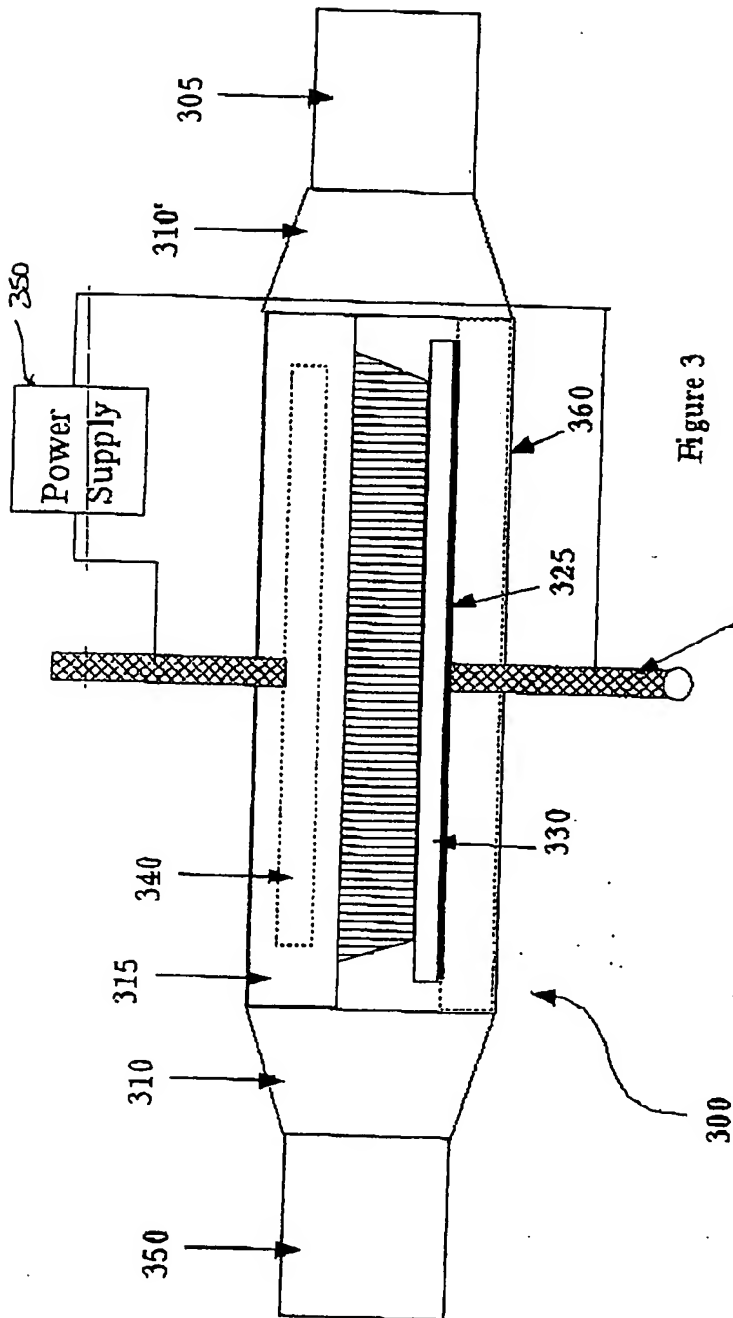


Figure 2a







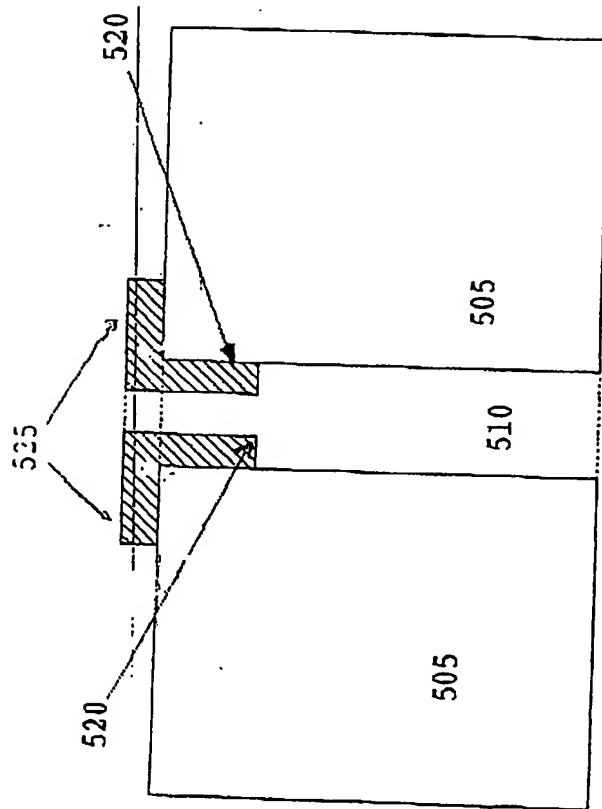


Figure 5a

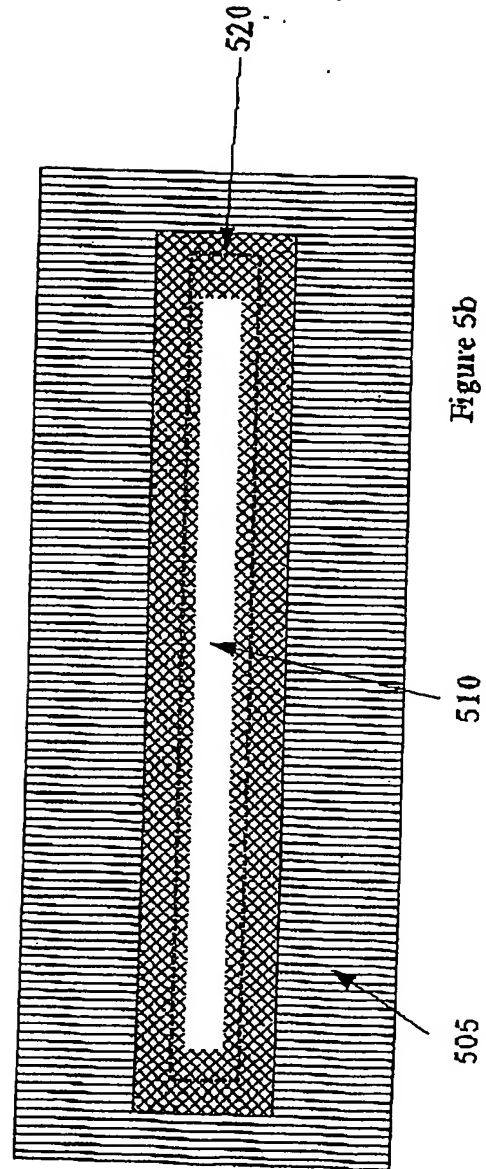


Figure 5b

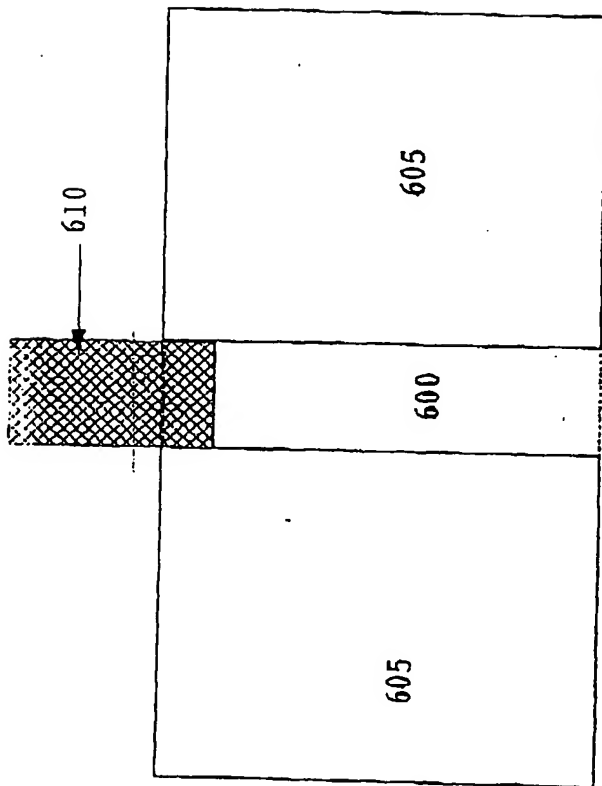


Figure 6a

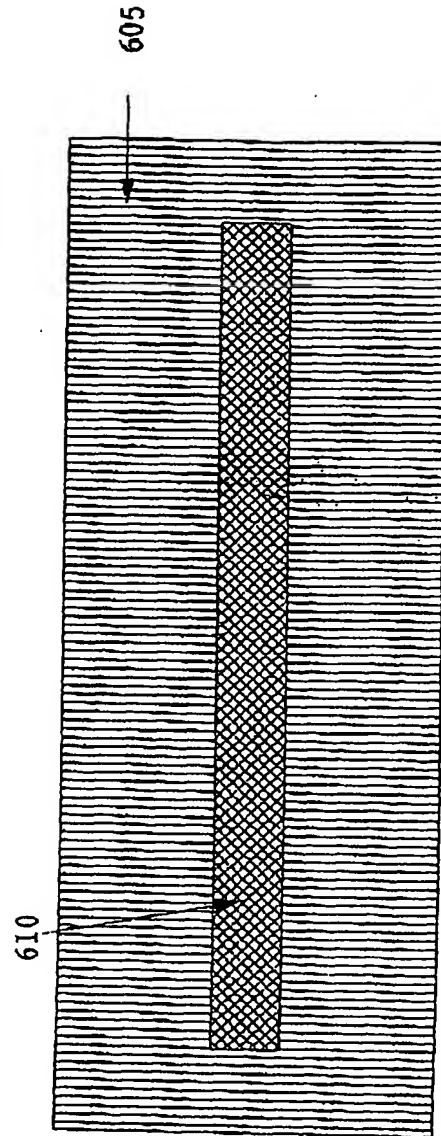


Figure 6b

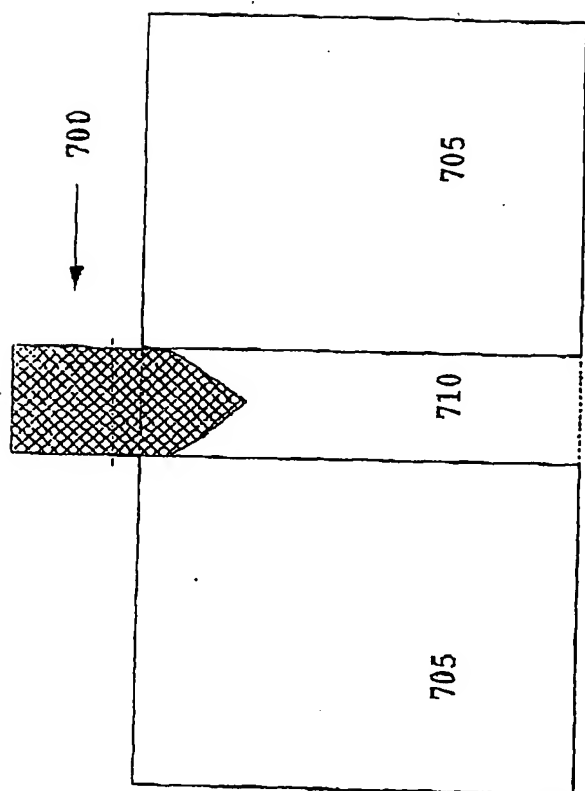


Figure 7a

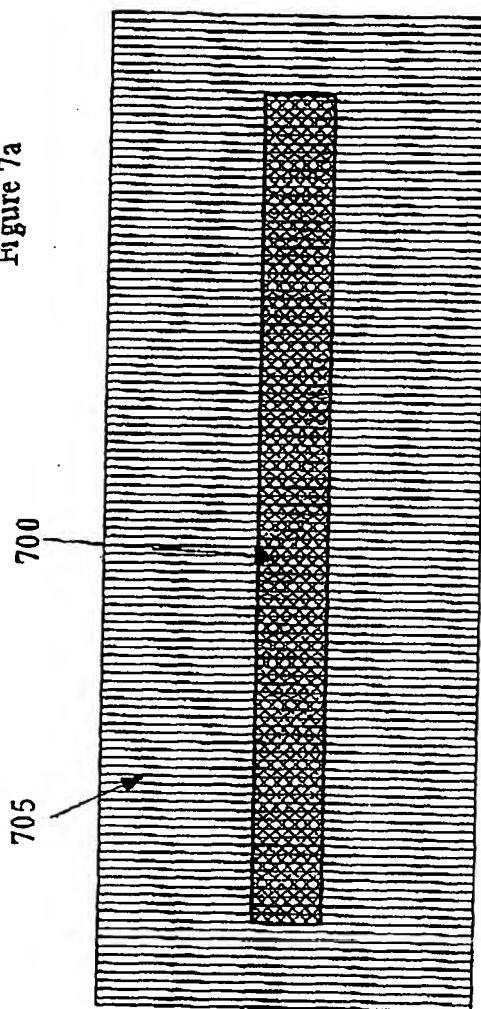


Figure 7b

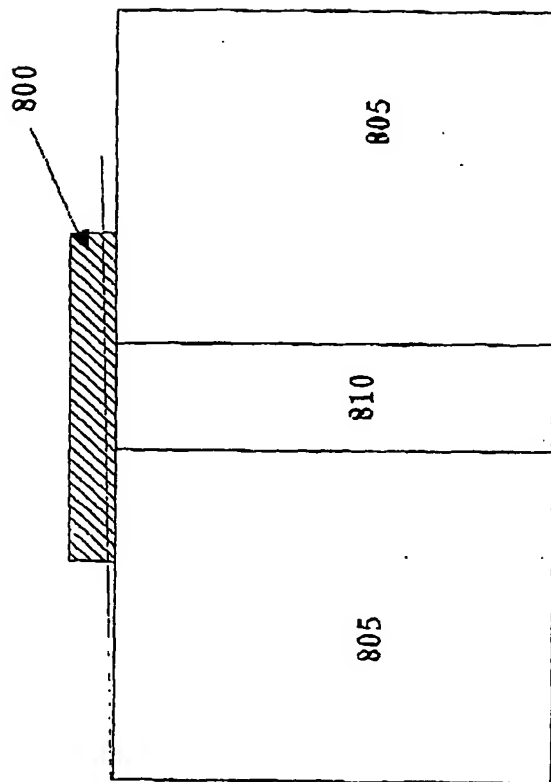


Figure 8a

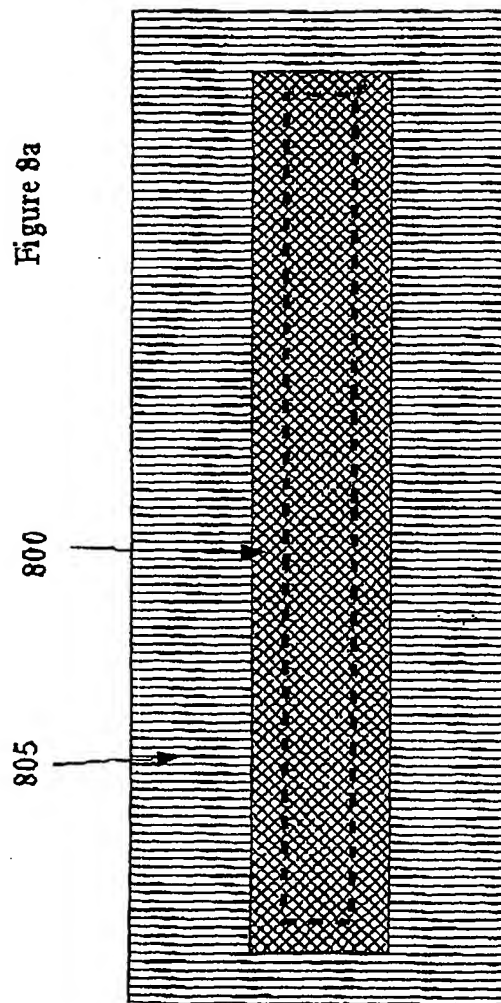


Figure 8b

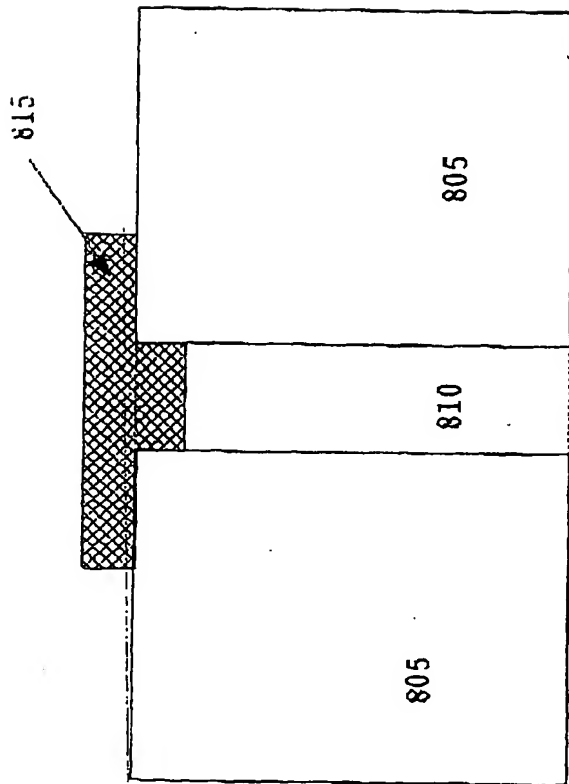


Figure 8c

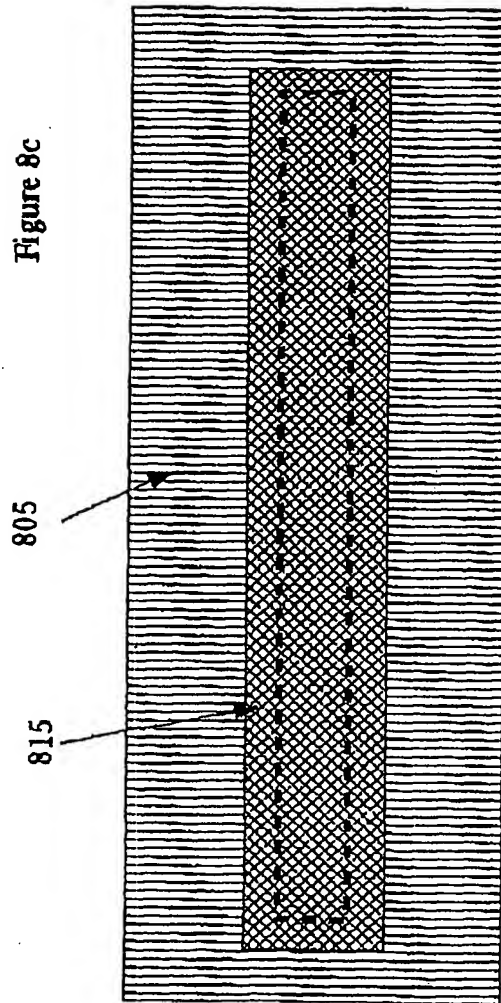


Figure 8d

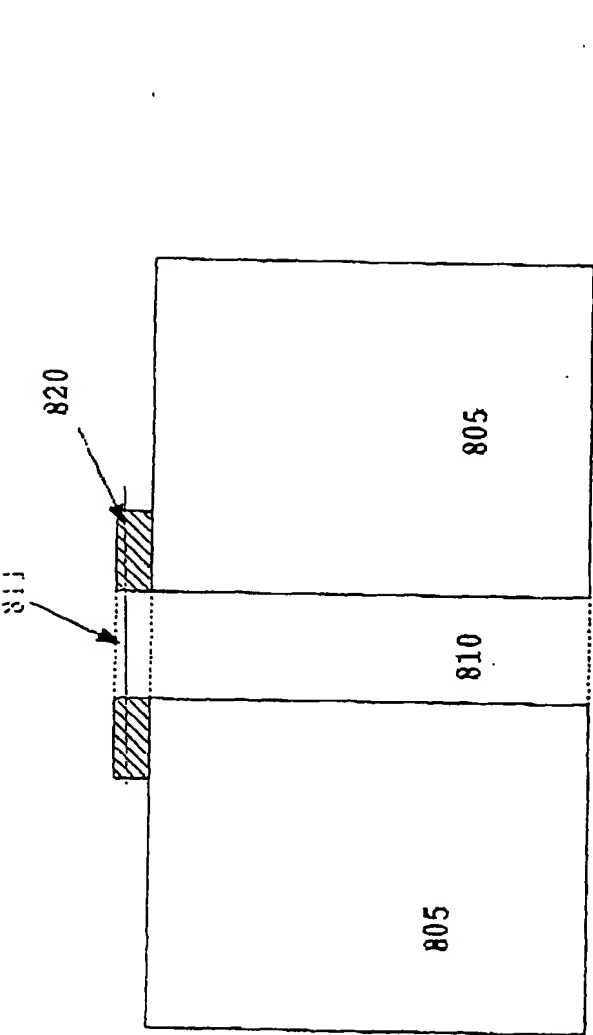


Figure 8e

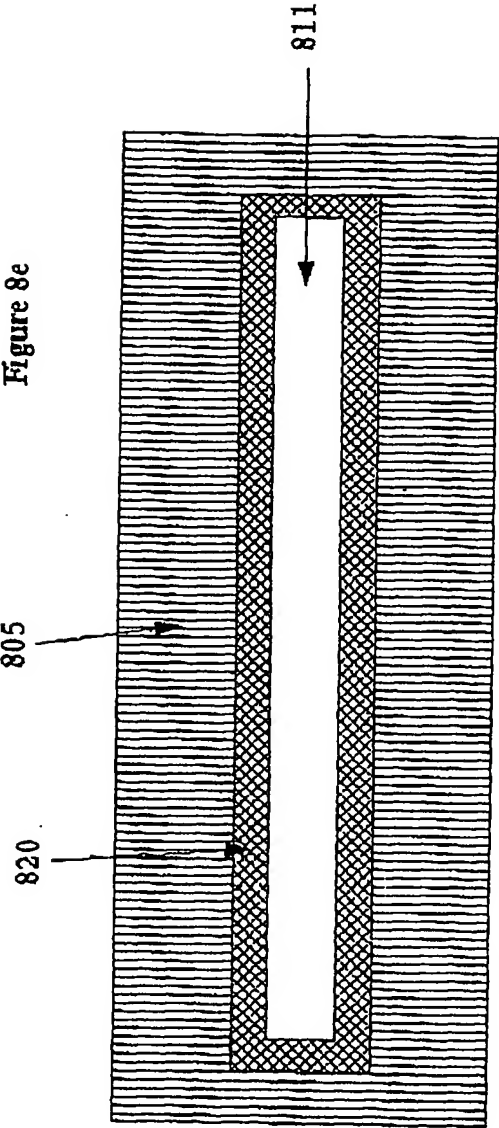


Figure 8f

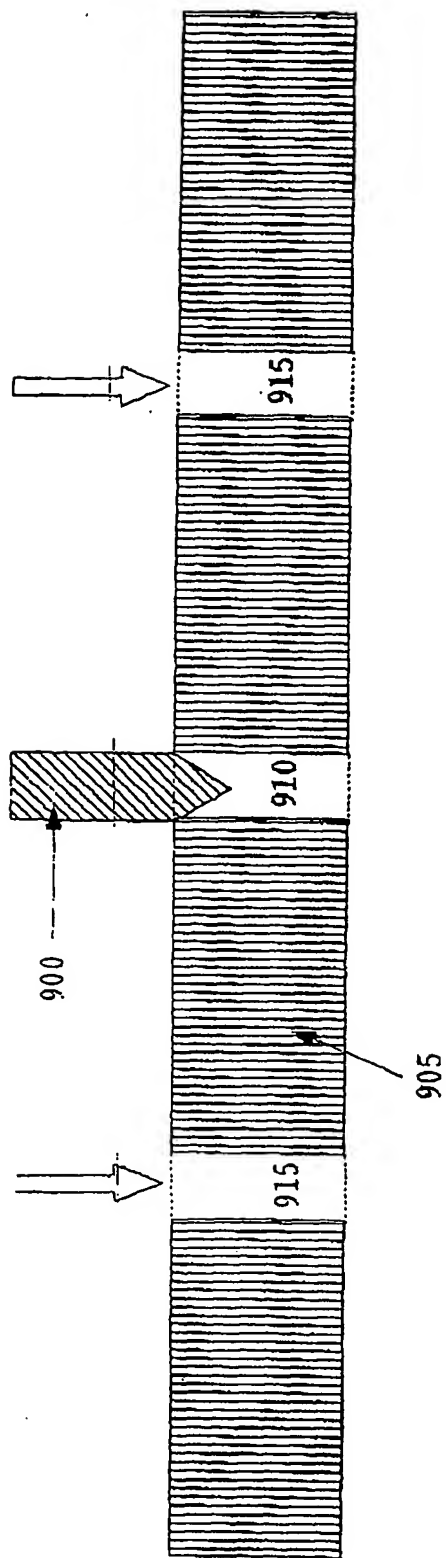


Figure 9a

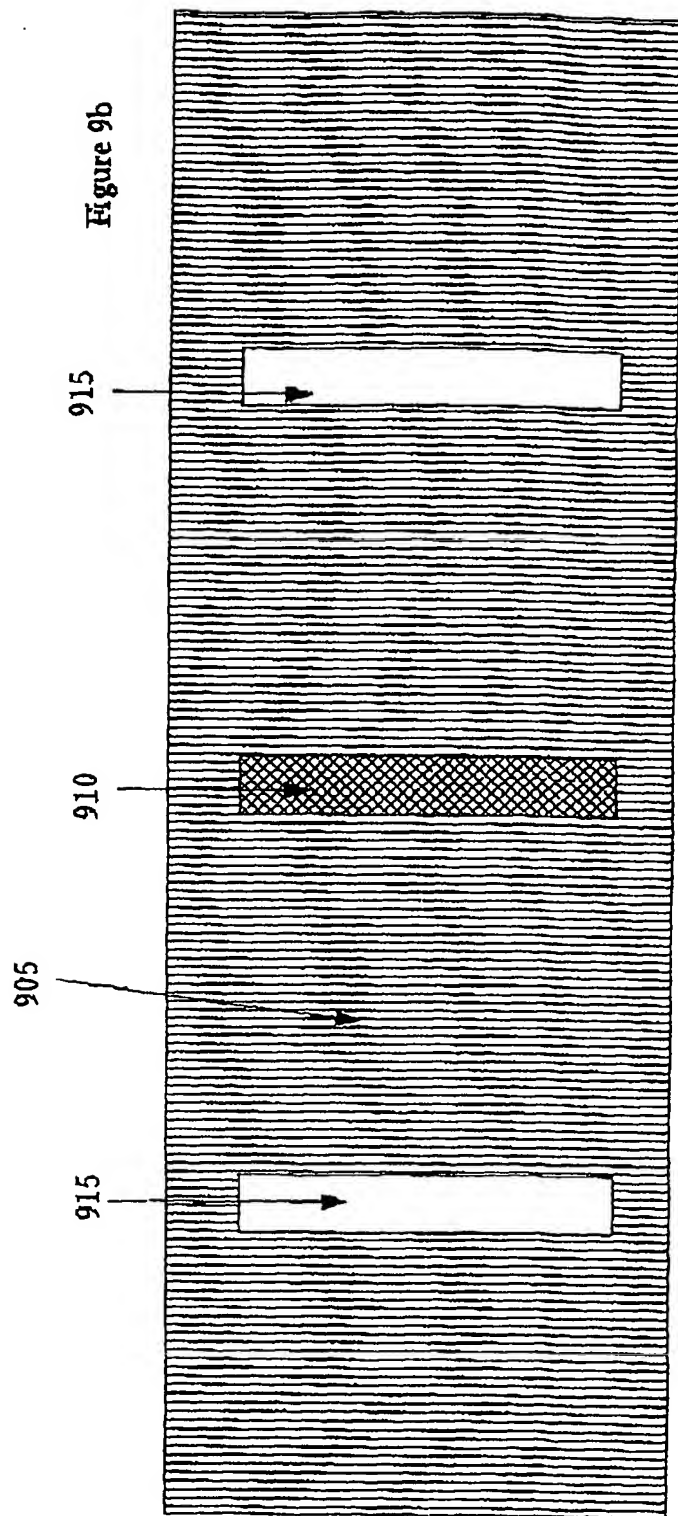


Figure 9b



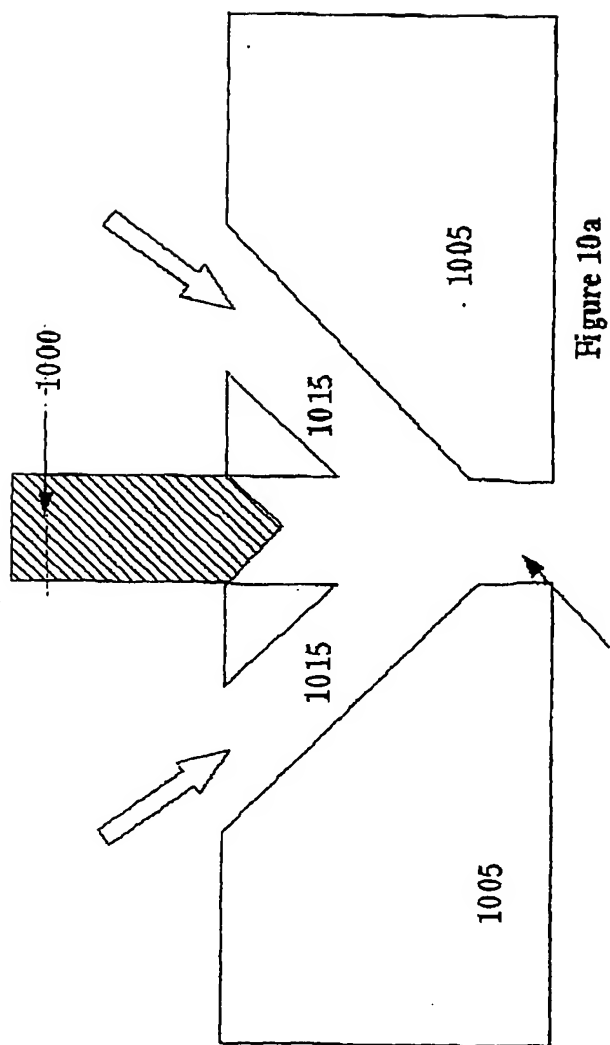


Figure 10a

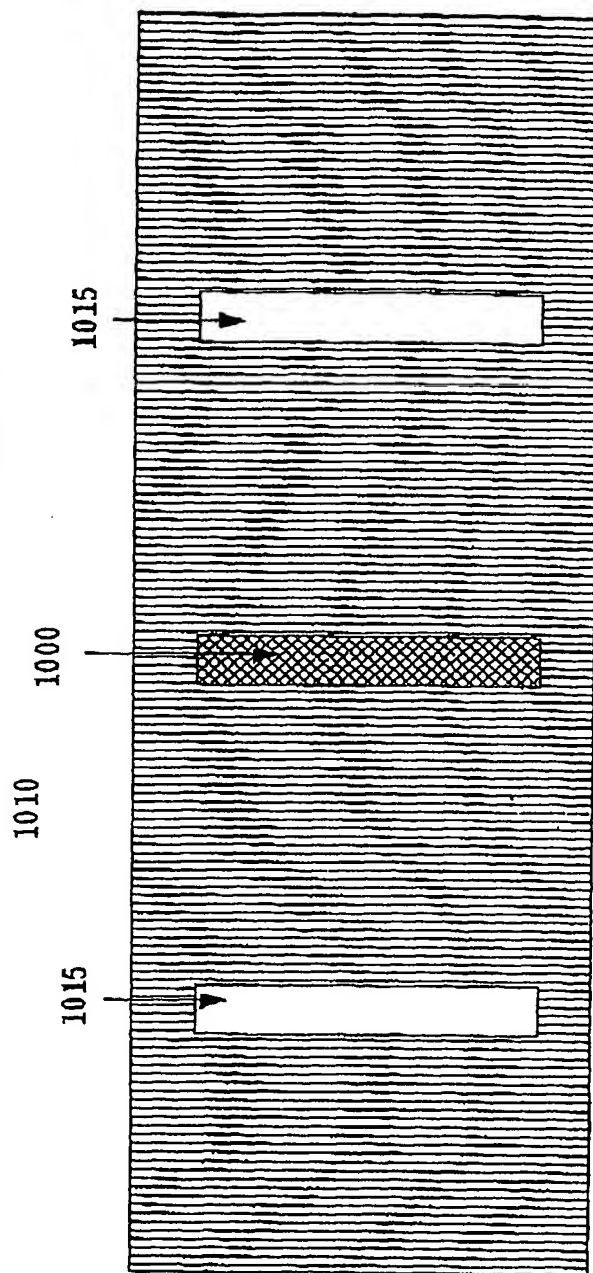


Figure 10b

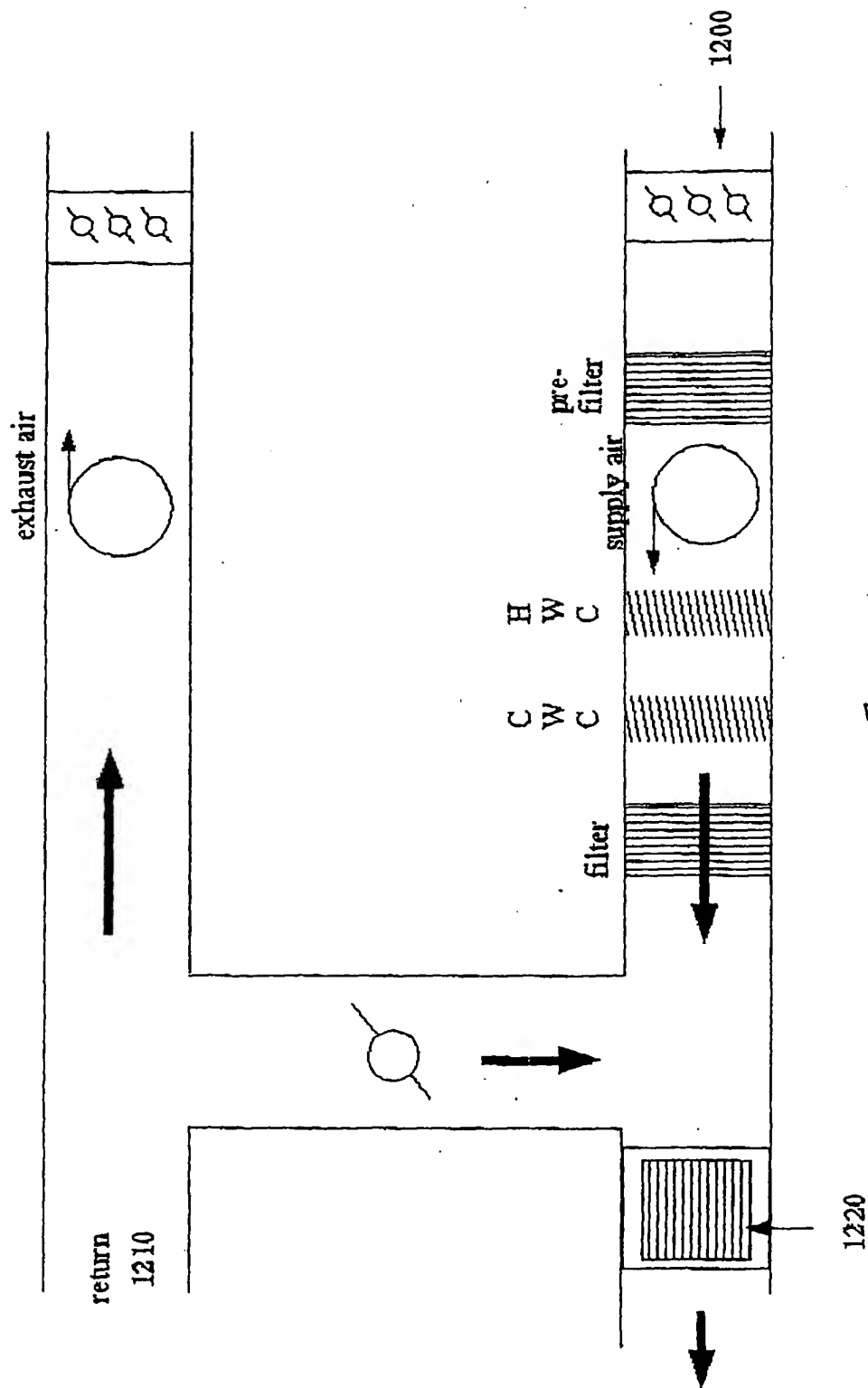


Figure 12.

(7)

XP-002427901

(C) WPI / Thomson

- AN - 2001-505792 [56]
- AP - JP19990343654 19991202
- PR - JP19990343654 19991202
- TI - Exhaust gas purifier of internal combustion engine, has discharge device and reducing agent supply device arranged respectively at upstream and downstream sides of exhaust tube
- IW - EXHAUST GAS PURIFICATION INTERNAL COMBUST ENGINE DISCHARGE DEVICE  
REDUCE AGENT SUPPLY ARRANGE RESPECTIVE UPSTREAM DOWNSTREAM SIDE TUBE
- IN - ITO Y; KATO T; UEDA M
- PA - (TOYW ) TOYOTA CHUO KENKYUSHO KK
- PN - JP2001159309                      A 20010612 DW200156
- PD - 2001-06-12
- IC - F01N3/08; B01D53/94; F01N3/20
- DC - H06 J01
  - Q51
  - X22
- AB - NOVELTY :

A discharge device (7) upstream of an exhaust tube (2) of an engine (1) produces a discharge, when high voltage power is applied to the device. A reducing agent supply device (10) is connected to the exhaust tube in the front stage of the discharge device connected to a catalyst (3).

  - USE :

For the purification of nitrogen oxides present in exhaust gas of internal combustion (IC) engines.
  - ADVANTAGE :

Nitrogen oxide contained in exhaust gas of diesel engines is purified efficiently by the purifier. Loss of energy is prevented, as purification of exhaust gas is carried out only by a catalyst, when the temperature of the exhaust gas is in a range enabling normal catalytic activity. Recovery of the catalyst from the sulfur poisoned state is rapid at low temperature. Since poisoning of the catalyst by sulfur is prevented, waste gas purification process is carried out efficiently. Degradation of the catalytic property is suppressed.
  - DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS :

The figure shows a schematic diagram of the exhaust gas purifier of an IC engine. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

    - 1 : Engine
    - 2 : Exhaust tube
    - 3 : Catalyst
    - 7 : Discharge device
    - 10 : Reducing agent supply device